

At \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within the year.

Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of our Government, however specious the pretenses.—Washington.

VOL. XXVIII.

NO. 43.

POETRY.

AGRICULTURAL HYMN.

Great God of Eden! twas thy hand
That first clad earth in bloom,
And shed upon the smiling land,
Nature's first rich perfume.

Fresh as thy glance the flowers spring,
Kiss'd by the sun's first rays—
While plain and hill, and valley range
With life and joy, and praise.

God of the clouds! thy hand can ope
The fountain of the sky,
And on the expectant thirsty crop,
Pour down the rich supply.

The farmer, when the seed time's o'er,
Joins in thy mercies given—
Thinks of thy promised harvest's store,
And smiling looks to heaven.

God of the sheep! to thee alone
Are due my thanks and praise,
When harvest's grateful labor's done,
On plenty, glad we gaze.

Then shall our thoughts on Heaven rest,
Thy grace we will adore,
And thank that God, whose mercy's blast
Our basket and our store.

THE USE OF FLOWERS.

BY MARY HOWITT.

God might have made the earth bring forth
Enough for great and small:
The oak-tree and the cedar-tree,
Without a flower at all.

He might have made enough, enough
For every want of ours,
For luxury, medicine and toil,
And yet have made no flowers.

The one within the mountain mine
Requires none to grow;
Nor does it need the lotus flowers
To make the rivers flow.

The clouds might give abundant rain,
And nightly dews might fall;
And the herbs that keepeth life in man,
Might yet have drunk them all.

Then wherefore, wherefore were they made,
All dyed with rainbow light;
All fashioned with supremest grace,
Up springing day and night!

Springing in valleys green and low,
And on the mountains high,
And in the silent wilderness,
Where no one passes by?

Our outward life requires them not,
Then wherefore had they birth?
To minister delight to man!
To beautify the earth!

To comfort man—to whisper hope
Where'er his face is dim;
For whose earthy for the flowers,
Will care much more for him?

MEMORIAL OF A FRIEND IN U.S.

The Gentleman Farmer. It is worse than idle for any man to expect to better his condition in a pecuniary point of view by turning gentleman farmer. If a person have a fortune already, he may lay out pleasure grounds, fence in parks, make experiments in crops, try crosses in breeds of cattle, set out trees for shade, scenery, and thus gratify his taste, and possibly make some discovery for others to benefit by; but in his own case he will lose money, probably he expects to lose it. What would any one think of a gentleman warrior or a gentleman poet, that is, of a man that would hire all his fighting done or all his verses made. If success only crowns individual personal exertion in all other matters, how is it that in this alone, in the primitive creation of mankind, men expect it, without putting their hand to the plough and girding themselves for the labor? It is a common remark among husbandmen that he who works with his hands gets double the amount of work out of them compared with him who only gives his orders and waits until they are accomplished. The general must lead his troops to victory; he must endanger his own life if he would insure bravery in the hearts of his soldiers; and this principle is not inapplicable to the "boss" of the farm.—Selected.

Anecdote.—The following anecdote is related in the Evangelical Magazine: An African preacher, speaking from "What is a man profited if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" mentioned that many lost their own souls by being too charitable! Seeing the congregation astonished beyond measure at his saying it, he very emphatically repeated it, and then proceeded to explain his meaning:

Many people, said he, attend meeting hear the sermon, and when it is over, they proceed to divide it out among the congregation—that part was for that man, that part for that woman; and such denunciations were for such persons; these threats for you sinners &c. &c. continued the shrewd African, they give away the whole sermon and keep none for themselves.

Note to Men and Others.—Take piece of flannel, moisten it with a little milk, rub it on a slice of hard soap, and then apply it to the soiled part of the glove. As soon as you have removed the dirt, rub the kid with a dry piece of flannel. Care must be taken not to make the glove too wet. In these hard times, people must scrounge up, and make every thing go as far as possible.

A Wild Boy—The following extraordinary advertisement appears in the Toronto Canada Guardian of the 12th ultimo: "A reward of fifty dollars will be given to any person or persons who will find Thomas Spears, son of William Spears, who was lost in the township of Caledon, in the 4th concession, east of the Centre road, on lot number 20, on the night of the 30th of September, 1841. The boy was seen on the 4th of June, 1843, by two sons of Daniel McLaughlin, on the town line, between Caledon and Albion, within half a mile of Mono Mills. He was sitting on a stone looking at his feet, which were sore; he was quite naked, excepting the waistband of a pair of trousers, of a dark color, corresponding with the same he wore when lost."

He was seen again on Wednesday, the 14th of June last, having on part of the clothing last described, by Mrs. Howard, wife of Edward Howard, on the baseline between Mono and Caledon, about the 3d concession, number 27, in the head of Caledon, which is less than three miles from the place where he was lost.

Mrs. Howard came close up to him, and was not perceived until she came so near that she might have put her hand upon him; she was frightened, and stood to look at him, and he stood in the same manner gazing at her.

Mrs. Howard, on observing such a fearful sight, started back, and then the boy started into the woods; she then went to the place where her husband had seen men logging, and they all left work, and went in search of him; but they only found his track in the swamp. The boy had dark-brown eyes, coarse black hair, two broad teeth in front, large bones, long fingers and feet, and the mark of the cut of an axe under one of his knees, and he was hard of hearing. Mrs. H. says that when he turned to run away from her, he had a mane of hair growing down his back.

The Hen and Kittens—An Extraordinary Fact.—A few weeks ago I was in the residence of Mr. Barney, pastor of the Congregational Church in Saxon, R. I. He invited me into a little shed, and there showed me a very extraordinary example of animal instinct. It was a hen bringing up a litter of four kittens. In all respects, so far as they could receive it, she gave the same attention as she would her own brood. She scratch ed vermin and other things for them; called them to partake; she clucked for them, and brooded over them night and day, as they had need. It is true, they could not enjoy the food thus offered to them, neither could they follow her in her wanderings as chickens would do.

The little thing lived as do other kittens, by sucking their real mother puss.

They obtained this privilege by the assistance of friends, or in the occasional absence of the hen. When the hen was present, puss could not come nigh her kittens, for though she was much stronger than the hen, yet she shrank, as many larger animals do, from her noisy threats.

Occasionally, in the absence of the hen, puss would come and steal her kittens, for though she was much stronger than the hen, yet she shrank, as many larger animals do, from her noisy threats.

You are doubtless all inquiring how this happened. I asked the same question, and was told that puss had her nest near the hen while she was sitting upon her own eggs. When the cat first left her kittens alone, the hen hearing their infant voices, probably supposed them to be her own. She therefore left the nest, with her eggs unpecked, and took possession of the nest of kittens. Having first pitted, she next loved them and continued to watch for their welfare.

Business.—A gentleman called yesterday morning at the coming house of one of the iron merchants of this city, to purchase fifty tons of pig iron. In the course of the negotiation, the merchant was led to inquire what purpose the iron was to be applied to.

"To make weights for Yankee clocks?"

"Why what can you do with so many clocks?"

"They are shipped to England."

"I think of that! Fifty tons of iron for clock weights, each clock requiring probably less than five pounds. We saw it stated some time since in an English paper that these clocks were being introduced into the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, and almost every workman was becoming the owner of one of them."—Philadelphia Gazette.

Cruelty to a Horse.—A man was tried in the West Chester (Penn.) Court on Monday for cruelly beating a horse. It appeared that the miscreant, on the occasion of perpetrating the offence, was harrowing corn with the animal, which he beat in an unmerciful manner, and put out one of his eyes, though the testimony sheweth that the animal was a tractable and good worker. Verdict, Guilty.

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An Honest Boy—That "honesty is the best policy" was illustrated some years since under the following circumstances, detailed by the Rochester Democrat: "A lad was proceeding to an uncle's to petition him for aid for his sick sister and her children, when he found a pocket-wallet containing \$50. And the distressed family was pinched with want. The boy revealed his fortune to his mother, but expressed a doubt about using any portion of the money. His mother confirmed his good resolution; the pocket-book was advertised and the owner found. Being a man of wealth, upon learning the history of the family, he presented the \$50 to the sick mother, and took the boy into his service, and he is now one of the most successful merchants in Ohio. Honesty always brings its reward to the mind, if not to the pocket.

Give us such boys as have been blessed with the instructions of a pious mother.—This is a qualification for which no substitute can be found on earth. Never would we despair of the child who has been used, in his infancy, to hear the precepts of heavenly truth inculcated in the accents of maternal love. Truths thus distilled, live forever in the memory. They are interwoven with all the sensibilities of the soul. They are the fortress of conscience, not impregnable, it is true, but indescribable. They furnish the mind with chords which, in later life, seldom fail to vibrate to the touch of faithful exhortation. They are as inextinguishable sparks, which being seemingly smothered under a heap of corruption, may be fanned by the breath of friendly and spiritual counsel, into the pure and genial flame of piety.

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Two curious philosophical facts are stated, on the authority of the Foreman of the Ropewalk in the Navy Yard at Charlestown. One is, if you heat tar such as they use for their cables, 100 degrees above boiling heat, you may dip your hand in it with the greatest impunity, and they are in the constant habit of doing so; the other is, the leather straps coming from the engine, and working the machinery are highly charged with electricity. By standing upon a non conducting body, and holding the fingers over the straps pretty close, you become charged with the electric fluid and can give out sparks as from the electrolyzing machine.

South American River.

The River Amazon is navigable, without a single obstacle, nearly one thousand leagues from its mouth; yet no steamer has ever ascended it at all, nor any sailing vessel above the Rio Blanco.

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Singular Will.—An English miser, John Pleep, lately died in London, leaving the following will: "I give and bequeath to my nephew, my old black coat; I give and bequeath to my niece, the flannel waistcoat I now wear; I give and bequeath to my sister's grand children, one of the little earthen pots on the top of my wardrobe; finally, I give and bequeath to my sister, as a last token of affection, a box already left for her.

the brown stone jug at the head of my bed." The disappointment of the legatee, when this strange will was read, may easily be imagined. The deceased was spoken of by all in a way by no means flattering to him, and his sister, in a fit of anger, gave the brown stone jug, her legacy, a kick which broke it in pieces, when lo! a complete stream of guineas poured out of it, and the general disappointment gave way to joy. Each hurried to examine his or her box, and the flannel waistcoat and little earthen pots were found equally well filled, the testator having only wished to cause them an agreeable surprise.

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Note to Men and Others.—Take

From the Baltimore American.—

The Election in Tennessee.

The result of the election in Tennessee has an important signification not only in respect to the maintenance of a Whig majority in the Senate of the United States, but also as affording a proof of the fact that the Whig strength of

1840 remains unimpaired and ready to be called forth whenever its exercise can be made to affect the national administration in a decisive manner. It is to be regretted that the Whigs allowed themselves to be so disengaged or disengaged by the course of the national Executive as to abate their efforts to keep a majority in the House of Representatives—although the reasoning seemed fair at first

which urged the impossibility of their

accomplishing anything for the country

with a President at the head of the government who took pleasure in thwarting their measures.

Tennessee has led the way to the series of victories which are to be had in the

Whig banner in 1844. It was necessary

to take up the banner. Other nations on

the other side of the water held back as

though it were expected that our Govern

ment would execute an enterprise to

which it seemed called by position in the

foremost power on the American continent.

It has always appeared to me, gentle

men, that the task of administering our

common Government would not be very

difficult, if honesty, liberty, and reason

and a Whig spirit and energy would hardly break the

influence of European nations. The op

eration, however, has been suffered to

work here projected.

The time has been when the construc

tion of the Atlantic and Pacific Canal

was in our own hands if we had chosen

to take up the banner. Other nations on

the other side of the water held back as

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ment would execute an enterprise to

which it seemed called by position in the

foremost power on the American continent.

Constitution. All parts of the Union and

the great interests of the country

should, therefore, receive the parental

care and attention of the Government.

No one section and no one interest

should desire or expect to engross the

whole American continent in its

exclusive regard.

The main pillars of Society are Agri

culture, Commerce, including Navigation

and Manufactures, including the Me

chanic Arts. Owing to the peculiar na

ture of the United States, agriculture re

quires but little protection, and that con

fined to a

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

W.H. & County Convention.

A Convention of Delegates from the different Townships and Boroughs of Adams county, assembled at the Court-house in Gettysburg, at 11 o'clock on Monday, Aug. 24, 1842, for the purpose of settling a COUNTRY TICKET to be supported at the coming election.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of JOSEPH HUNTER, of Liberty township, as President, and A. R. Stevenson, of the Borough of Gettysburg, and John C. Ellis, of the Borough of Berwick, as Secretaries.

The following delegates appeared and presented their credentials, to wit:

Borough of Gettysburg—A. B. Kurtz, A. R. Stevenson.

Cumberland—A. Livingston, Jos. Walker, M. M. M. James M. Illeberry, Robert M. Kinney.

Germany—Jonathan C. Forrest, Henry Spalding.

Muncie—John Blair, Daniel Diehl.

Union—Joseph Leifer, John Hostetter, Jr.

Berwick Borough—F. W. Kochler, John C. Ellis.

Berwick Tp.—Jacob Martin, G. E. Herzer.

Conococheague—Hamilton—Robert M. Hutchisson, Isaac Timmer.

Reading—Samuel Overholtzer, Jacob C. Shirer.

Strasburg—James L. Neely, Wm. M. Henry.

Latinmore—Huntington—B. F. Gardner, Lewis R. Hemmings.

Towson—Wm. Sadler, son—Samuel L. Duffield.

Menallen—Frederick Wolf, Wm. Arnold.

Franklin—James Ewing, Jas. K. Wilson.

Hamiltonian—John Donaldson, John M. Gandy.

Liberty—Joseph Hunter, Andrew Donaldson.

Freedom—James M. Cherry, Jas. Bigham.

The Convention then adjourned until 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

1 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled, and settled the following Ticket:

ASSEMBLY,

James Cooper.

COMMISSIONER,

Peter Diehl.

AUDITOR,

William R. Sadler.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

William White.

TREASURER,

John H. McClellan.

On motion of A. R. Stevenson,

Resolved, That this Convention concur in the nomination of Robert M. Hard, Esq., as the Senatorial Delegate to represent this County in the Convention to nominate Canal Commissioners; and that Daniel M. Snyder, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed our Representative Delegate to said Convention.

On motion,

Resolved, That John B. M'Pherson, John C. Ellis and Dr. George L. Faus, be appointed Conference to meet the Conference from York county, upon the subject of the Congressional nomination.

On motion of John Donaldson,

Resolved, That the following named persons shall constitute the County Committee for the ensuing year:—Robert Smith, James Rembey, Alexander R. Stevenson, Joseph Baugher, Dr. David Horger, Robert G. Harper, and Dr. George L. Faus.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Pres.

ALEX. R. STEVENSON, Secy.

JOHN C. ELLIS.

Balloon Ascension in Winchester.—The 42d ascension, as advertised by Mr. Wise to take place at Winchester, Va., was made with his apparatus by Mr. Crever, partner of Mr. Wise, from the large yard near the railroad depot on Saturday afternoon last, in the presence of thousands of delighted spectators, who had assembled to witness the novelty of the sight. It was computed that there were present from six to eight thousand persons, sixteen or eighteen hundred of whom took inside tickets. The Aeronaut landed, about fourteen miles north of Winchester, about 55 minutes from the time of ascension.

A highly respectable, though romantic and daring young lady, who was present, expressed her anxiety to accompany the aeronaut in his expedition; but, as preparation had only been made for the conveyance of single person, the gratification of her romantic desire was waived. Mr. Crever is the gentleman who has

hired, who proposes to accompany Mr. Wise in his contemplated aerial voyage across the Atlantic next season.—Sun.

American State Debts.—The London Observer of the 21st July states that the gentlemen at the Hague who signed the petition to the American Charge d'affaires, respecting the non-payment of the interest on the North American loans, have recently received an answer from the charge d'affaires in the name of his Government. The answer informed them, that while the President fully feels the force of the obligation which the States have upon themselves, in contracting their debts, and is fully persuaded that their obligations will be fulfilled at no very distant period, nevertheless, he (the charge d'affaires) is most strictly enjoined by the Secretary of State to declare, in the most formal and positive terms, that it is the decided and irrevocable resolution of the General Government not to agree to be held responsible in any manner whatever for the non-performance of those obligations. The charge d'affaires, however, states his conviction that the present state of affairs in the United States upon the whole, is such as to encourage the hope that credit will be gradually restored.

Remember that nothing but strict truth can carry you through life with honor and credit. We are as strong as when we

Kentucky.—The Congressional representation from this State consists of five Whigs and five Locofooco, as follows:

Whigs. Locofooco.
Willis Green, Linn Boyd.
Henry Grider, Geo. A. Caldwell.
John White, James Stone.
W. B. Thomasson, Richard French.
Garrett Davis, John W. Tibbats.

The Franklin Commonwealh of the 15th says: "As far as heard, the Whigs have gained [in the State Legislature] over last year 12 members of the House of Representatives and lost 9, several of the latter, as usual, by divisions. In the election of Senators, we have heard of no result changing the state of parties in the Senate from last year. The Whig majority on joint ballot in the Legislature will be larger than last year, ranging between 30 and 40."

The greatest regret we have in relation to the Congressional canvass is, that our friends abroad may not know how to account for the seemingly unfavorable result. We can tell them, in all sincerity, that our disaster has grown out of the greatest strength. The facts prove it.

The Whig party of Kentucky is unanswerable, and they will prove it decisively and signally next year. The result of the election this year will rouse them, and they will put forth their mighty power next year as they did in 1840. Mark

the prediction. The Whigs are already mourning over the divisions and apathy which they allowed to damage them this year; and they have already resolved to repair the injury.

This result is apparently a great gain to the Locofooco; but it is actually a gain to them but one member. They had in the last Congress two members, now they have five. Two of these five Locofooco, however, (Caldwell, in Owyhee's district, and Stone, in Pogue's) have slipped in under the legs of our men, two

Whigs in each district persisting in running. There is no doubt that these two districts contain an immense majority of Whigs. In another district Tibbats has succeeded over Wall where we have undoubtedly a large majority. Tibbats managed his canvas most ably. He pledged himself to vote for Clay, if the election came to the House of Representatives; he is understood to be in favor

of a protective tariff and some sort of National Bank; though we are not accurately advised on these points."

Indiana.—The Mobile Advertiser of the 15th instant publishes the names of the Congressmen elect from all the districts, which are as follows:

Locofoco. Whig.
James E. Kelzer, James Delott.
Dixon H. Lewis, William W. Payne.
Geo. B. Houston, Felix S. McComell.
Samuel C. Dally.

Indiana.—The Indiana State Journal of the 15th instant says: "The election in this State has resulted in the success of the Locofooco Gubernatorial candidate by a slight majority; in the certain success of W. L. Brown, T. L. Henley

John Pettit, Robert Dale Owen, T. Smith and Dr. Davis, Locofooco candidates for Congress; and perhaps a Locofooco majority of three or four in the House. The Senate, by a majority of two, as at present advised, we place down to the Whigs.

The Whigs have undoubtedly elected Caleb B. Smith and Samuel C. Semple Representatives in Congress, and the probabilities, at the time we write, favor the election of Dr. Thompson (W.) over Kennedy, in the tenth district. The returns from the seventh district are yet

imperfect.

Illinois.—The Chicago Democrat ex-

claims of August 11th thus sums up the result of the Congressional election in Illinois:

Democrat. Whig.
Robert Smith, J. J. Hardin.
John A. McClelland, O. B. Picklin.
John Wentworth, S. A. Douglass.
J. P. Boga.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE WHIGS OF THE UNION.

We are glad to have the opinion of the New York Courier and Enquirer in corroboration of our confidence in the present strength and prospective success

of the Whig party. It is not possible

that the candidate of the Whig party for the Presidency should not succeed at the ensuing Presidential Election against any candidate whom the Locofooco party may set up. Our confidence in this re-

sult does not rest upon any supposition of disension among our opponents, nor upon any calculation of a division of their strength among different candidates.—

We take it for granted that they will find means to concentrate all their force upon one candidate. It is only the Whigs that lose elections by throwing away their votes. Fortunately for the chance of their success, there is no more

probability of their committing such a blunder in the great contest which is to come off the National Course next year, than there is of their opponents doing so.

Both parties will bring out all their strength; and man to man, and hand to hand the Whig party, united and in earnest, cannot but win the day.

Noticing our remark that we do not

have any more than our respective

contemporary at Washington, that it is

at this moment stronger than it was four

years ago, and we have the same reason

for our faith that is urged by the Intel-

ligencer. We are as strong as when we

proved our strength overwhelming in the selection of Gen. Harrison, and if there has been an apparent falling off in our forces since the disastrous dispersion of God's Providence in permitting Mr. John Tyler to take the place of the good man selected by the people for the first place in the Government it has only been apparent. Whig opinion has by no means changed, nor has the number of those

who entertain it diminished. The faith is still in the vigor of its first formation, and its followers just as steadfast in their adherence to it. There has been nothing to be gained by going to the polls for the purpose of showing our strength, for a great national calamity had neutralized our power of acting with any effect—a traitor had trammeled us at every point, and rendered all exertion useless.

We have been obliged to submit to the fate that awaited us, and to forego all prospects of relieving the country from its calamities, till time should release us of the incubus which is temporarily prostrating all our energies. The time, however, is fast approaching when we shall be relieved from political nightmare, and all we have to do in the interim is to keep our ranks closed, and preserve our organization. As soon as the period arrives for us to act, there need be no fear for the result."

From the Nashville Banner, Aug. 11.

Victory!—The Re Awakening, 11.

is with inexpressible gratification we are

able to announce the complete triumph of the Whig cause in Tennessee. We

say complete—for howsoever the

loss of a single member of Congress in a

District acknowledged Whig, may be

regretted by the constituency there, it

will not diminish the value of the general result. In regard to the state of par-

ties in the next Federal House of Repre-

sentatives, the loss of one member or a dozen members is of no practical impor-

tance. The Whigs of Tennessee have

achieved all that was most worth con-

sidering for, in a State, a National, or

even a party point of view. They have

proved a decisive majority of the people

to be thoroughly Whig. Tennessee will

be hailed throughout the Union, with a

loud and enthusiastic acclaim as a Whig

State—a National Bank State—a Tar-

iff State—a C. & I. State.

It is not an exaggeration to say that the election here has been regarded by both

parties as by far the most important that

would take place previous to the great

National contest of 1844. We have per-

sonal knowledge of the solicitude with

which it was looked to by our friends in

other States—a solicitude mingled, how-

ever, with high hopes inspired by the

unwearied activity, energy and devotion

manifested by those whom the Whigs of

Tennessee had sent forth among the peo-

ple as their chosen and honored champion.

All honor to these tried and faith

ful advocates of a glorious cause! They

deserve and will receive the thanks of

thousands of freemen, not only within

the comparative narrow circuit of their

homes, but in every state of the Union, to

which the fame of their exertions and

triumphal success will be carried.

The consequences of this great result

will be immediately felt in effecting a

change of temperament in the people of

the Union, for we do not believe a change

of public opinion is needed; but rather a

change of that inactivity into which the

Whigs had fallen in many quarters.—

This signal and brilliant victory will

show them what can be done, if they

will arise, throw off the shackles of not

ification and despondency by which too

many of them seem to have been bound

since the disappointment of all their

hopes by unparalleled treachery, be

Hon. James Cooper.

We are gratified to find that the nomination of this gentleman for the Legislature by the Whigs of Adams, is not only satisfactory to the party at home, but that our friends abroad cannot restrain the expression of their gratification also. Although but a few days have elapsed since the nomination already, have the following articles appeared, with pleasure, to show the late Convention how their nomination is received by our friends abroad:

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer.

The Whigs of Adams county nominated the following ticket on Monday last:

Assembly—James Cooper, &c.

Mr. Cooper was the late member of Congress from that district. He is a talented and able man, and will make an excellent representative. We rejoice at his nomination.

From the Franklin Repository.

Adams County.—We are glad to learn that the Whigs of this noble County are determined, at the coming election, to vindicate themselves from the reproach cast upon them last fall by the temporary triumph of Locofocoism. [The Editor here copies the remarks in last week's "Sentinel" upon the subject, and adds the following:]

Since the above was in type we have received a slip from the Sentinel office, announcing the Hon. JAMES COOPER, as the Whig candidate for the Legislature. This alone will decide the fate of Locofocoism in Adams at the ensuing election.

From the Philadelphia Forum.

Adams County.—The Whigs of this county met at Gettysburg on Monday, and nominated J. Cooper for the Legislature. We hope his nominee is the lion, J. Cooper, late member of Congress, for no man is more truly Pennsylvania in his feelings or more truly Whig in his politics.

Since the above was in type, we rejoice to learn that our hopes are realized. Now then, for the Young Guard to do its duty!

[And the "Young Guard" will do its duty, friend Wallace. Although we are "cut down" to one, that one shall be an efficient and fearless defender of Whig principles. What there is of us, shall be stanching material. *Sentinel*.]

Foreign News.

The steamers Hibernia and Great Western have both arrived from Europe since our last—bringing dates to the 5th.

In Spain the regent Espartero has been overthrown by the insurgents, who have taken possession of Madrid, and are about reorganizing the Government. The Duke of Baylen has been appointed provisional guardian of the Queen, and the Cortes were to be convened at Carlisle, for 1842, the Council for 1843, and Martin Meily of Mechanicsburg, for issuing small notes in violation of the Act of Assembly of June, 1842. They also presented J. Ellis Bonham, and others who signed the notes. It appears to have excited considerable feeling at Carlisle. This movement will most probably have the effect of driving this currency out of circulation.

"The Standard" is the title of a new weekly newspaper which has made its appearance in this borough. Mr. Bringman, editor. It is printed on a medium sheet, and is very respectably "got up." The No. before us is a specimen one. The paper is to be continued in 2 or 3 weeks, if the editor meet with sufficient encouragement.

⑤ G. S. Orth, Esq. of Lafayette, Indiana, formerly of Gettysburg, has been elected to the Senate of that State. He beat his Locofoco opponent 22 votes in the district.

⑤ Hon. T. M. T. M'Kenna, a staunch friend of Henry Clay, has been appointed by the Whigs of Washington and Beaver counties, the Delegate from that district to the National Whig Convention.

⑤ The Rev. August Barnes of Philadelphia, has been appointed President of the Theological Seminary at Auburn, N. Y. in place of Dr. Richards, deceased.

⑤ The Working-men have settled a ticket in Lancaster county. Wm. D. Stayner is their candidate for Congress. There will, therefore, be four tickets in that county.

A Warning to Slanders and Quacks. A suit for Slander was lately tried in Sandusky county, Ohio, Maria F. Swank, a young girl of 15, against John B. Zimmerman, a wealthy man of flocking county. The verdict was \$4,000.

At the late term of the Guernsey (Ohio) County Court, Dr. Pumphrey was sued for mal-practice, in causing a large portion of the cheek and lips of a boy, aged 7 years, named Pack, to be destroyed by the operation of caustic, as contended by plaintiff, the defendant contending, however, that it was produced by ulcer of the mouth. The jury gave a verdict of \$3,100 damages for the plaintiff!

A Conspiracy Crushed. Some two or three miscreants lately brought up a charge against an esteemed minister of the Lutheran Church, Rev. Peter Shindel, of Sunbury, who has had charge of a congregation at Gratztown, Dauphin county, for the last thirty years, charging him with a criminal offence some 12 or 14 years since. On Monday last, the case came before the Grand Jury at Harrisburg, who by an unanimous vote, ignored the bill, and directed the prosecutors to pay the costs. Since that, they have made a public recantation of all their charges against Mr. Shindel. The whole affair was an atrocious conspiracy to blast the reputation of a man universally beloved—and arose from dissatisfaction at "revival measures" introduced by him into the congregation.

President Durbin.

The Rev. J. P. Durbin, President of Dickinson College, returned to this country in the Great Western on Monday last, after a tour of several months through Europe. An interesting work is looked for, from the materials obtained during his tour. It was expected to arrive in Carlisle on Wednesday or Thursday last.

Another.—The Wyoming Bank has also resumed specie payment.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that the depth of rain that fell on Monday and Tuesday, as noted by accurate observation at Flatbush, four miles from that city, was over nine inches.

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Storm of Rain at New York.—A severe storm of rain commenced falling at New York on Monday evening, and continued for fifteen hours. On Tuesday, the citizens were busy ascertaining the extent of damage which had been done. Cellars were filled with water, and the basement walls were washed away—The basements and cellars in Centre street, and in Pearl street near Centre are filled with water to the depth of from five to six feet. Several engines were set at work immediately to draw off the water. All along the line of the Long Island railroad was covered with water, which in some places was so high as to come within three inches of the boilers of the locomotive. The borders of the road are considerably washed but the railway itself is not damaged. The houses along the road appear to be more or less under water, and in some of them the inhabitants were obliged to take refuge in the second stories. The turnpike to Jamaica was also flooded, the water being so deep in some places as to enter through the bottom of the wagons and nearly fill the boxes. On Staten Island the destruction of property has been great, attended with a loss of life and other personal injury. The roads are completely washed away, and all the small bridges which cross them destroyed.

The train of cars from New York to Philadelphia was on Tuesday detained beyond the usual time, in consequence of some injuries to the railroad. At the Deep Cut at Bergen the embankment have been washed away, and masses of rock and clay, twenty tons in weight, have been swept down. The passengers were obliged to take the cars this side. Some damage was also done just beyond the junction of the Paterson and New Jersey roads.

The rain extended as far north as Saratoga, and apprehensions are felt that great damage has been done in that direction.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that three tubs which stood in an open space, were each filled to the depth of eleven and a quarter inches, nearly all of which fell within eight hours. Sun.

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The Flood in New Jersey. From the Newark Advertiser of Tuesday afternoon we learn the following particulars of damage in that quarter.

Another Destructive Storm.—The severe rain during the last night and this morning has fallen destructively upon some of those who suffered by the late memorable Saturday storm. The three dams on the mill stream, (First River,) which crosses Broad street, at the north end of the city, which were just repaired, have been carried away again, and many cellars in the city are again flooded.

The dams were those of the Washington Factory, the Franklin Works, and that of J. N. Jordan & Co.'s Factory.

On the New Jersey Railroad, the travelling between Newark and Jersey City was entirely obstructed this morning. Large quantities of the heavy embankment in the deep cuts have been washed away, the dirt and stones burying the track in some places three or four feet deep, from the Paterson Depot to the water station, a distance of a quarter of a mile, but not, as is reported, injuring the stone wall.

There were 121 passengers in the Great Western.

The Defenders of Baltimore.

The surviving defenders of Baltimore intend to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of North Point, Sept. 12th, in the borough of York. The Baltimorean participants in that affair, it is expected, will be generally in attendance, and a Town meeting has been called, and a committee appointed to make suitable arrangements for their reception and escort. It will very likely be a brilliant celebration.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The September No. has been already received—and is a beautiful and interesting No. The embellishments are four in number: "The Fair Artist"; "Sir Roger De Coverly and his Tenant"; "Colored Rose and Butterfly"; and the "Fashions for September."

The Anti-Tax party of Cumberland county have settled John Dunlap, and Jacob Longenecker for the Assembly. The Whigs will settle their ticket on the 12th of Sep-

tember.

Withdrawals.—Three of the persons who

were placed on the new-organization Ticket in Lancaster county, have declined running upon that Ticket. One of them is the Hon. Edward Davies.

Counterfeit \$20 notes of the Harrisburg Bank are said to be in circulation. The engraving is well executed; but the paper is very flimsy, and the signatures bad.

A split took place in the Locofoco con-

vention which met a few days ago at West

minster, Carroll county, Md. A ticket was

settled, on which the whole four members

were candidates; and about 30 or 40 with-

drew, and are preparing to settle another

ticket.

Another Ascension.—Mr. Wise is to make

another ascent in his balloon at York on Sat-

urday next. He received \$300 at Winches-

ter, Pa. for the ascent there, an account of

which is given in another column. Mr. Cre-

ver, of Carlisle, made his first excursion with

Mr. Wise's apparatus.

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The Whigs of Adams met in Convention

on Monday last, and settled a ticket which

will be found in another column. It is a good

ticket, and so far as we can learn, gives satis-

faction to the party. Let us now set to work,

and give it such a majority, as will

show our opponents that, although they

"caught us napping" last year, we are de-

termined now to redeem our character, and

place our little County, where we have gen-

erally been in the front rank of those who

are contending for sound political principles.

The election of Canal Commissioners is a

highly important one, and we have reason

to believe, that if the Whigs of the State do

their duty at the coming election, men may

be placed in that responsible situation, who

will act honestly and with an eye single to

the good of the Commonwealth—a course of

conduct which has not hitherto been pursued

by those who have been satirizing upon the

spoil of office.

Corporation Notes.

We are requested to state that the Mer-

chants and other business-men of Gettysburg

will receive small Corporation Notes until

the 15th of September, and NO LONGER.

Shinplasters.

At the late Court of Quarter Sessions of

Cumberland county, the Grand Jury, under

the instruction of the Court, made a present-

ment of the Town Council of the Borough

of Carlisle, for 1842, the Council for 1843,

and Martin Meily of Mechanicsburg, for

issuing small notes in violation of the Act

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PUBLIC SALE.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

LOOK AT THIS.

Protection against Loss BY FIRE.

IMPROVEMENT IN WATER WHEELS.

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificates. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable. The proprietors here avail themselves of the opportunity of saying it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the means of relieving such a variety of suffering.

MESSRS. SAXON & GENT.—Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for your treatment of me, a stranger suffering under one of the most loathsome diseases that nature is capable of bearing. The disease with which I was afflicted commenced with inflammation of the eyes, in the year 1836, which caused almost total blindness. For this I was treated and finally relieved, but the remedies were such as to cause the development of a scrophulous affection on my left arm near the elbow.

The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my finger, and for two years my sufferings were beyond description. I tried various remedies and consulted different physicians in New York, and amongst them the late Dr. Bush, who told me the disease of the arm was caused by the large quantity of mercury taken to cure the inflammation of my eyes.

My sufferings continued, the arm enlarged, tumors formed in different places, and in a few months discharged, making ten running ulcers at one time, some above and some below the elbow, and the discharge was so offensive that no person could bear to be in the room where I was. I then applied to another distinguished physician who told me amputation of the arm was the only thing that could save my life, as it was impossible to cure so deadly a disease; but as I was unwilling to consent to it, he recommended me to use Swain's Panacea freely, which I did without deriving but little benefit. For three years I was unable to raise my hand to my head or comb my hair, and the scrophula now made its appearance on my head, destroying the bone in different places, causing extensive ulcerations, and I feared it might reach and destroy the brain—the head swelled very much, accompanied with violent pain, numerous external remedies were recommended, but they did no good. About a year since I was taken severely ill with a swelling of the body from head to foot, so that was entirely helpless. The Doctor advised me to go to the hospital, for he did not understand my case; but the last few months I had been afflicted with a severe pain on both sides, at times so hard I could scarcely get my breath. A hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this combined with other maladies rendered me truly miserable. Such gentlemen had been my attendant for seven years of my life when I commenced the use of your Sarsaparilla, but as my case was considered hopeless, and the near prospect of a speedy dissolution seemed inevitable, I felt but little encouragement to persevere. The persuasion of friends induced me to try your medicine, which in a few days produced a great change in my system—generally, by causing an appetite, relieving the pains, and giving me strength; as success inspires confidence, I was encouraged to persevere, my pains grew easier, my strength returned, food relished, the ulcers healed, new flesh formed, and I once more felt within me that I might get well. I have now used the Sarsaparilla about two months, and am like a different being. The arm that was to be amputated has entirely healed, a thing that seemed impossible. I can scarcely believe the evidence of my own eyes, but such is the fact, and it is now as useful as at any period of my life, and my general health is better than it has been for years past.

Health! what magic in the word! how many thousands have sought it in foreign lands and sunny climes, and have sought it in vain! Yet it came to me when I had been given up to die, and I feel the pulsations of health coursing through my veins, my whole heart and soul go forth in fervent gratitude to the Author of all our mercies, that he has been graciously pleased to shew me the means made use of! Truly have you proved yourself the good Samaritan to the afflicted, for next to my Creator my life is indebted to you (or rather) the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. The value of such a medicine is countless, beyond price, money cannot pay for it. I have been raised from death, I may say, for my friends and myself thought it impossible I should recover. And now, gentlemen, suffer me to add another proof, certified to by my friends and guardians, as a just acknowledgment of the virtues of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. That the afflicted may also use it, and enjoy the benefits it alone, can confer, is the heartfelt, fervent wish of their and your friend, MARTHA CONLIN.

I know Martha Conlin, and believe what she states in this document to be perfectly true.

VICAR GENERAL OF NEW YORK,
Rector of St. Peter's Church.

Given at New York, this 14th day of December, 1842.

I know Martha Conlin, and have known of her suffering illness.

JOHN DUBOIS, Bishop of New York.

I place full confidence in the statement made by Martha Conlin, having known her for the last twenty years. I will cheerfully give any particulars in relation to her case to those who may wish further information.

FRANCIS H. GUENTHER,
Pastor of the German Lutheran Church.

J. DINGENS, 332 Main Street.

J. WALTER, 140 Main Street.

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